

## WAR CLOUDS.

Are Gathering on the Coast  
of Japan.

PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES

German Newspapers are Now Sorry That  
The Nation Was Dragged Into the  
Affair—The War Rushing  
Troops Across Siberia.

Berlin, April 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has a St. Petersburg dispatch which says that Japan is making extensive preparations for defense. She has mobilized large bodies of troops and has erected fortifications and blockaded the coast points with mines. Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese government in England and America. Russia, the dispatch says, is still sending troops to Vladivostok.

A semi-official note which appeared in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, warns Japan that it will be of no advantage to insist upon adherence to the date of the ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty, inasmuch as the object of the new alliance will remain the same as before the ratifications.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the situation, says that if China is urged to ratify the treaty a renewal of the war is certain, and adds: "The government in the alliance have now got themselves into a situation where, if Japan declines to yield, they must choose between peace and war." The Vossische Zeitung regrets that the government has brought the Fatherland to this point.

## England May Help Japan.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from Tokyo to the Central News says that the defense of Port Arthur have been improved and extended and are now stronger than ever before. The dispatch also says that Japan has received assurances that England and Italy will not allow the warships of Russia, Germany or France to pass through the Suez canal if such vessels should be dispatched for the purpose of coercing Japan. The Japanese government, the dispatch says, is also assured of the benevolent neutrality of the United States.

## Spain Chips In.

Paris, April 30.—It is reported that Spain has joined Russia in the latter's protest against Japan's enjoyment of the advantages given to her by the terms of her treaty of peace with China.

## Tennessee Election Contest.

Nashville, Tenn., April 30.—In the General Assembly this evening the minority and majority reports of the gubernatorial election investigation committee were read and taken up at once for discussion. The reports are drawn on a strictly party basis. The majority report shows that Turney (Dem.) has a plurality of over 7,000 votes after the expurgation of votes found to be fraudulent. The minority report argues that the investigation was carried on unfairly, and proceeds to show that had it been conducted along the lines suggested by the minority, the result would show a plurality of over 8,000 for Evans (Rep.). The discussion will be continued to-morrow.

## The Oscar Wilde Case.

London, April 30.—The evidence for the defense in the Wilde case was finished this afternoon when Sir Edward Clark addressed the jury in behalf of Wilde. The only direct evidence against Wilde, he declared, was the testimony of three blackmailers. Who, he asked, would believe them? He spoke in this strain at considerable length, and finished his address with a peroration which was remarkable for its display of passion and eloquence, and the extraordinary efforts of the orator to secure the acquittal of his client.

Mr. Gill for the prosecution contended that the witnesses against Wilde had no object in swearing falsely. The judge will charge the jury to-morrow.

## A Sensational Suicide.

Chicago, April 30.—Mary Chiselki, a Pole, fell in a fit this afternoon at Thirty-first and Deering streets, and was removed to the Halstead street police station. She recovered at 5 o'clock and told her friends, who met her at the station, that Dennis Quinlan, the lockup keeper, had assaulted her. The officer protested his innocence when confronted by his accuser. He returned to his cell room and 15 minutes later shot himself through the head. He was taken to the county hospital and died. He left a note denying his guilt. He was slated for retirement under the new civil administration.

## Southern Illinois Goldbug Democrats.

Mascoutah, Ill., April 30.—There is a pronounced opposition to the free silver movement among the Democrats of St. Clair county, and it is possible that this, one of the richest and most populous counties in Southern Illinois, will not be represented at the June convention called by Democrats of the State. The sound money Democracy of the county will endeavor to have the county committee, which meets Saturday, decline to issue its call. If they fail in this, they will go into the primaries, determined to send a delegation to Springfield to vote against any free silver action there. The county has a normal Democratic majority of about 1000 votes.

## Western Passenger Association.

Chicago, April 30.—There was a conference of leading dealers in furniture with the Western Lines Passenger Association this afternoon, the object of which was to decide on a rate for a furniture exposition to be held in this city in a short time. A satisfactory rate will undoubtedly be granted by all the Western roads. The dealers also asked that frequent excursions be run to Chicago from adjoining towns, so they could have a chance to push their wares.

So much opposition has been added to the already wide-spread objection to the adoption of an interchangeable 5,000 mile book, which was asked for by traveling men, and recently considered by Central Traffic roads that it is now nearly certain that the request, which was at first made upon favorably, will be refused. The reason given is that emigration

would result from the sale of portions of the book.

## Impending Strike in Illinois.

Bloomington, Ill., April 30.—There is a strong probability that the several hundred miners of the McLean County coal company, of this city, will go on a strike May 1. The scale committee of the miners union presented to the company for ratification an agreement as to wages as follows: Third vein, 60 cents per ton; second vein, 50 cents; drivers, tracklayers, etc., \$2; miners to be given coal for personal use at \$1.75; only union men to be employed. Superintendent Graham peremptorily dismissed the committee who presented the scale.

## AWA AN CONSPIRATORS.

Outfitting in Puget Sound for a Filibustering Expedition.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 30.—Police circles here were startled recently by the receipt of a letter from the chief of the secret service at Honolulu, enquiring whether or not a plot was being hatched in this vicinity, the ultimate end of which was the overthrow of the provisional government in Hawaii. Enough has been ascertained to prove beyond question that some mysterious things have been going on which point to an expedition as the Honolulu chief fears. Their agent here believes he has discovered some of the conspirators' plans. He states that he has learned that there have been several secret meetings held in the vicinity of Port Townsend. The conspirators have gone far toward completing their work as evidenced by several facts learned, one is that Up-Sound dealers in guns and ammunition have had unusual rifle sales during the past month. Several schooners have been sold of late at different Up-Sound ports and are now somewhere hidden in the sound. The police lately have been watching a man who is well known in Honolulu, one Simpson, who arrived a few days ago. He is known to be a rebel conspirator but his now been lost track of. It is believed he is at the bottom of the conspiracy and officers in all directions will watch for him.

## Indiana Coal Miners Accept the Scale.

Brazil, Ind., April 30.—Another session of the block coal operators and delegates representing the miners of this district, was held this afternoon. The miners agreed to accept the operators' proposition which is to pay the men a net scale for the coming year, beginning May 1, unless a reduction is made in operating fields and in case this is done the men here are to receive a 10 per cent. reduction. Several prominent miners expressed themselves as being satisfied with the scale.

## Fighting in Cuba.

(From the Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Guantanamo, Cuba, April 30.—A force of government troops under the command of Major Terleiso made an attack to-day upon a band of insurgents at Ramon de Las Yaguas. A desperate fight ensued, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels with a loss of 72 killed and a large number wounded. The government force lost six killed and three wounded.

## Ohio Society Dinner in New York.

New York, April 30.—The Ohio society held a ladies' reception, banquet and dance at Delmonico's to-night. It was the second ladies' reception given by the society, the first having occurred during the second year of the society's existence.

It was particularly a ladies' night as the reception was given before the banquet and the ladies presided at the banquet tables.

## To Set Aside a Sale.

Toledo, O., April 30.—In the United States Circuit court here to-day the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railroad company filed a motion to set aside the recent sale of the Ann Arbor road.

The petitioners charge that the members of the organization have entered into a conspiracy to dispose of the property for less than it is worth and cut off all interest of the stockholders in it.

## Attacked by Moorish Pirates.

London, April 30.—The Dutch brigantine Anna was towed into Gibraltar to-day. She reports that on April 28, while becalmed off the Riff coast, a party of Moors attacked her and shot and killed the members of the crew and seriously wounded the captain and mate. After massacring the crew the pirates carried off the provisions and cargo of the vessel.

## Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

Louisville, April 30.—The coroner held an inquest over the bodies late this afternoon and rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. It is understood, however, that Gordon will be held for a formal preliminary examination. The body of Brown will be taken charge of by his father and will be taken to Henderson, the Governor's home, for burial.

## American Fishermen Escape.

Port Colborne, Ont., April 30.—The four Buffalo fishermen who were captured by officers of Her Majesty's protective fleet and brought here charged with fishing in Canadian waters, made their escape to-day in a small boat. Their fishing equipment has been confiscated.

## Dakota Indian Depredations.

Fargo, N. D., April 30.—A telegram from Deputy United States Marshal Shindler states that about 200 Indians at Langan, near St. Johns, have burned the homes of the settlers and are making preparations for a strong resistance. The United States marshal here has applied to the attorney general for instructions. It is expected that troops will be ordered out.

## BASEBALL.

At Washington—Brooklyn-Washington postponed; rain.

At Baltimore—Boston-Baltimore, postponed; rain.

At New York—Philadelphia-New York, postponed; rain.

General Harrison to Go East.

Pittsburg, Mass., April 30.—It is reported here on what seems to be excellent authority that ex-President Harrison has leased the handsome residence of Mrs. Thaddeus C. Cappon on Wendell avenue, and will occupy it this summer.

## HOKI SILVER TAKES.

The Big Georgian Dismisses the National Problem.

OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER

He Does Not Think That the Price of Silver Would Advance With Free Coinage and There Would be a Cessation of Trade.

Macon, Ga., April 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department, was interviewed here to-day by a representative of The Geograph on the financial question, and defined the difference of opinion on the currency question existing in the country at present. He thought that during the next 12 months a thorough discussion of the money question will be presented all over the country, confined, he thought, to the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The real question, the Secretary thought, was whether or not the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would bear the relative value of gold of 16 to 1, which is the proposed ratio. If it could not, then the country would not have a bimetallic currency.

Reviewing the history of the country's currency, the Secretary said that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market.

The value of an article must be controlled by the demand for its use, and the supply to be consumed. The facts show that the demand has practically ceased while the supply has almost trebled, and can any one," asked the Secretary, "study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States is insufficient to steady the fall of silver in the past 20 years unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion value now?"

"It is therefore not offensive criticism but only a statement of logical conclusion when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism. Under such a law all the silver product of the world would turn to our mints and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured in the cheap ware. Again, silver mining would increase and the exhaustion of resources would be threatened by the exchange of silver dollars for the bullion."

"With free coinage we could virtually change our standard to one worth one-half the present standard and the commercial value of a dollar the world over would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real value would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused until it did not know the true value of the new standard was adopted. The result would be a cessation of trade and the cautious business man would involve himself in no contracts. This uncertainty would create serious business troubles, and the practical suspension of all enterprises."

"It is not to benefit from the change resulting from the change which would be none especially to the workers for wages because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages under the use of depreciated currency."

Reasoning on these lines, he could see no benefit even if the change were brought about.

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the recovery of prosperity, but he hoped the confidence that the question would be defeated would prevent serious injury.

In conclusion Secretary Smith said: "I have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

## AN OPEY LETTER.

Senator Stewart Comments on Cleveland's Foreign Policy.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Stewart to-day gave to the press the following open letter, addressed to the President:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1885.—To the President: When I last wrote you I did not expect that I should be called upon so soon to renew my congratulations for your conspicuous bravery in promoting the policy of the mother country. I did not then realize that your beneficent policy extended beyond the extermination of obnoxious blacks and abominable pestiferous farmers and abominable who oppose your "sound money and safe currency." But it now appears that your wise and patriotic statesmanship is not confined to the limits of a sound British financial policy for the people of the United States, but includes your cordial co-operation in the policy of conquest and domination for the mother country.

The joint success of yourself and Lord Kimberley, in planting the British flag and extending British rule over Nicaragua is admitted and applauded by every loyal subject of the Queen and will secure for you the love and respect of all true Englishmen. Your great and magnanimous will not be disturbed by the unreasonable complaints of any of your own countrymen, who continue to cling to the narrow and unreasonable prejudices of 1770 which the descendants of the rebels of 1770 still entertain against that great and good government which is still willing to protect us, notwithstanding the ill will and ingratitude of our deluded ancestors. Your exalted position enables you to see the great advantage of a cordial co-operation with the British naval stations guarding our British possessions on the two oceans and the great security and commercial advantage to Nicaragua which will afford, under British jurisdiction, your clear vision spans the continent and extends to the far-off islands of the Pacific and you fully comprehend the complete protection from the navy of Great Britain, with headquarters at Honolulu, would be to the Pacific coast.

The people of the United States will view with much satisfaction the preparations which you and Lord Kimberley are making to present the claims of the British and American subjects who in the interest of the mother country, conspire to overthrow the republic government of Hawaii. The fact that the conspirators were unopposedly aggravated the

crimes of the republic in maintaining its constitutional government and furnishes you and Lord Kimberley ample justification for demanding immediate reparation to make an excuse for planting the British flag and extending British rule over the only remaining outpost in the Pacific where a military establishment by an inferior power would menace the commerce of the United States. In carrying out this patriotic project you will undoubtedly exercise the same economy that you did in Nicaragua, and avail yourself of the kindness of Great Britain to furnish the ships for the expedition which will capture the coveted prize.

One object lesson of your broad and comprehensive statesmanship is already instructive. When you have fully secured the protection of England for our extended seacoast on both oceans and the construction of the Nicaragua canal at the expense of the United States for the benefit of Great Britain, your economy will be appreciated. When I see trouble and expense created by the unprofitable wars and contentions of your predecessors against our mother country are compared with your wise and conciliatory policy, the ingratitude of the American people will shock the sensibilities of all loyal subjects of the British crown, and they will fully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of your administration.

The union of interests which have secured between Great Britain and her rebellious colonies shows the folly of an expensive foreign policy in dealing with the mother country, where all of our material interests can be so well protected by her own generous imperial power. Although the policy of relying on British statesmanship is not such a new idea, enlarged illustration is carried into effect that policy in such a manner as to make the American people realize that the sovereign power to coin money and maintain a financial power of our own is inconsistent with that brotherly love and cordial submission which we owe to the country which gave birth to our ancestors and to whom we owe such liberty as we are indebted for life, with such liberty as the mother country will graciously bestow.

Three of your predecessors sent delegates to British international conferences, to consult and receive instructions as to what financial legislation the United States might adopt without interfering with the commercial policy of Great Britain, and three of your delegates have been instructed to so legislate as to enhance the holdings of British creditors by insuring the supply of money of ultimate payment in gold alone. Your bold and vigorous action in carrying into effect the instructions which our delegates received, which our country established beyond controversy, your courage and your fidelity to our benefactors on the other side of the Atlantic. The miserable suggestion that your policy is dictated by a London syndicate of money changers is fully answered by the fact that the people of England are subject to the same financial policy as we are, and that for the English people to be good enough for their unworthy descendants on this side of the Atlantic. There is great promise for a glorious future for the United States in what you have already accomplished in securing British particularly in the power and South America and also in securing Her Majesty's management and control of our domestic financial policy.

In times past our tariff legislation has created quite as much malicious and unnatural friction between the mother country and ourselves as our financial legislation did before you induced England to restrict her own and rightful jurisdiction in that respect. May we hope that your policy will enable you to remove the mother country to take charge of and regulate our commercial relations in such a manner as to remove all the unpleasant and unnatural dissensions between the two countries with regard to tariff legislation? Why should England be more unwilling to regulate our customs duties than to manage our foreign relations and control our financial policy? You have made great progress in re-establishment of the status quo which existed prior to the unreasonable conduct of our ancestors in 1776 and in eradicating the unnatural restrictions, found in that instrument of insubordination known as the constitution of the United States. The policy of the provisions in that instrument, inaugurating an independent financial policy, is no more apparent than the wicked and unwise provision authorizing duties on imports.

Your success in eliminating from the constitution the insidious assumption of an independent financial policy for the United States inspires a reasonable hope that you may be able in the near future, not only to render obsolete that other preposterous assumption found in the pre-traded instrument to raise revenues by duties on imports, but also to remove every other provision authorizing to the legitimate authority of Great Britain to manage and control our domestic affairs from the same magnanimous and disinterested motives that save now manage and controls our foreign affairs. The people of these misguided colonies look to you, and you alone, for deliverance from the calamities resulting from the misconduct of our selfish ancestors by the requiring of us only such and such a tribute and submission as will heal the wounds, remove the animosities and restore the cordial relations which once existed and still ought to exist between people of the same blood and lineage. That not be discouraged by the "crazy clamor" of unthinking "cranks" for an independent foreign policy, or an independent financial policy, for the United States, but continue to regard such unreasonable contentions as resulting from narrow prejudice, engendered by such rebels, fanatics and anarchists as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and their kindred successors. Cease to be actuated by the unreasonable position of the United States to a beneficent policy, and continue to treat with contempt the vile insinuations of impudently motivated in discounting points to the Republics to secure protection and prosperity for our beloved country. Keep an eye single to the glory and renown and the imperishable name you will leave to posterity by advancing a union of 125,000,000 of English speaking people under the benign and unselfish rule of the British crown.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

The opinion of the Attorney General, who was to have been executed at San Francisco to-day.

## A CONCESSION.

Nicaragua Gets Silver Days to Pay the Debt.

POSTAGE OF THE COUNTRY

American Ships Sent to Nicaragua—The Central American States are Independent and Must Stand on Their Own Feet.

London, April 29.—A Managua dispatch says: "At a late hour this evening President Zelaya received a telegram from Washington, stating that Great Britain would withdraw her ships from Corinto and give Nicaragua 15 days in which to pay the \$75,000 smart money, if such a proposition would be accepted by Nicaragua. The dispatch also stated that, so far as the remaining conditions in the ultimatum were concerned, they should be so modified as to meet the objections of Nicaragua. It is understood that these propositions are the result of the efforts of the United States to bring about a settlement of the pending difficulty in a manner alike honorable to both countries. Upon the receipt of this dispatch President Zelaya at once held an audience with his principal advisers, and a reply will probably be made within a few hours. President Zelaya, it is believed, will be disposed to accept the terms outlined in the dispatch. It will, however, require careful consideration owing to the intense hostility which exists against the British government and the willingness on the part of some of the people to continue the struggle indefinitely."

Nothing, of course, in all this will in anywise affect the real situation. Judge Jackson will pass upon the question with regard to politics, or the source from which his official commission came. Nor does the fact that he is a Democrat signify. Judge Harlan, who is a staunch Republican, voted to uphold the law, while Judge Field, who is a Democrat, gave the law one of the most resounding blows ever heard in the Supreme Court chamber. Politics are undoubtedly barred in the court on the income tax proposition. This racket conditionally predicted for General Harrison has actually been experienced by Senator Hill about this same case. When Judge White voted to uphold the law the opponents of Mr. Hill in New York reminded him with some severity that he was responsible for Judge White's presence on the bench. Mr. Hornblower or Mr. Peckham have been confirmed against the tax. But Mr. Hill routed his opponents. He was able to show that while the tariff bill with the income tax feature was pending with the Supreme Court, Mr. Peckham attended a public meeting called to indorse the bill and both spoke in favor of it. This put the boot on the other leg and left Mr. Hill's critics without a reply. But the point in either case is not thought to be of the first moment. It could have no weight except in excited ward gatherings where charges are made and decided upon mere generalities. The income tax was not thought of at the time of Judge Jackson's appointment, nor, had it been, could his views on the subject of its constitutionality have been known in advance of a personal submission of the question to him in office.

## American Warships Sent.

Washington, April 29.—After several conferences to-day with Secretary Gresham the Secretary of the Navy sent dispatches to the commanders of the United States gunboats Alert and Atlanta, directing them to proceed without delay to San Juan del Sur and Greytown, Nicaragua, respectively. The Alert is at Panama, and it will take her about a day and a half to reach San Juan del Sur, which is the central station nearest Corinto, situated about 100 miles below that port. The Atlanta is at Key West, and can make the distance of 750 miles from that place to Greytown in two and a half days.

While the policy of this government in the trouble at Corinto is well understood, the first authoritative statement on the subject was not made until to-day. A cabinet officer said this evening that the United States could not interfere between Great Britain and Nicaragua in their matter of difference, because Nicaragua was a sovereign State recognized as such by Great Britain and the United States, and must hold herself responsible to Great Britain for offenses committed against British subjects.

"The United States government," he said, "does not undertake to extend a protectorate over Central America and South America to such an extent that a sovereign State of one or the other of these countries may insult another sovereign nation with the expectation that this government will protect it from forcible resentment by the nation insulted. Such a principle has never been recognized by the United States, and it we attempt to assert it, we would secure the enmity of every nation having dealings with Central and South America."

## AN OLD SCORE.

Judge Jackson's Appointment Again Discussed.

Washington, April 29.—The announcement that Mr. Justice Jackson will sit with his associates at the Supreme Court in the rehearing of the income tax case develops the fact that his opinion in the case will possess an interest for the politicians beyond the question immediately involved. It is not possible to gauge the fast-growing liability now every day for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Mention has been made of the protest entered by a number of Republican leaders against the appointment of Judge Jackson by President Harrison. They took the ground, and insisted that the office should go to some member of their own party. It could only be in this way, they contended, that the appointment could be fully guaranteed. The party would be held responsible for it, and the party, therefore, should fill the office. There was no criticism of Judge Jackson on personal grounds in anywise affecting his professional equipment. It was conceded that he was a good man and a good lawyer. But, being a Democrat, and being a training and deep conviction, he must be expected to take a Democrat's view of public questions in general.

There would be a risk to this, these Republican leaders said. They earnestly advised the appointment of a Republican—one whose training and imbued him with convictions from the Republican standpoint. Such a man the party could safely answer for in any and all circumstances. They pointed out that even on the bench political education and conviction must show itself, and that this made it the duty of the party in executive control of the government to strengthen itself legitimately all along the line whenever opportunity was presented. Great questions of constitutional interpretation were constantly coming up before the Supreme Court, and the wide differences of opinion as to certain features of the Constitution obtaining among public men and marshaling the division between parties made the complexion of the court of last resort of the highest importance.

President Harrison, putting all of these suggestions aside, stood upon the simple proposition that politics must not be permitted to obtrude in matters respecting the bench. Judges, he was bound to admit, had their political leanings, and in this way there was recognized a majority and minority representation on the bench. But, he insisted, should not be emphasized, thereby by appointing power, and especially against the minority, and so he selected Judge Jackson, a Democrat, to succeed Judge Lamar, a Democrat.

There has now arisen one of those very interesting and important points upon

which political parties divide. The Republican party, as a party, is against the income tax. The Democratic party, as a party, is for the tax. The Supreme Court, without Judge Jackson, is evenly divided on the question of the constitutionality of the law. Judge Jackson is called upon to cast the deciding vote. The law would stand without his vote, but public sentiment demands a majority vote of the court one way or the other. Now, if Judge Jackson decides in favor of the tax appointment will, it is predicted, at once revive the fact of their opposition and insist that had their advice been taken and a good sound Republican selected the tax would have been overthrown. These men are all anti-Harrison men as respects next year's Presidential nominations of their party. The Jackson appointment was one of many to which they objected. Their differences with President Harrison all grew out of the distribution of the offices, and led them to oppose him at Minneapolis for renomination. They are organizing to oppose him again should the movement in his behalf for next year take formidable shape, and every circumstance susceptible of use against him is being tabulated and filed away.

But there is also the other side of the problem. If Judge Jackson decides against the tax, it will be equally in the power of the Harrison men to claim for their favorite a share in the felicitations that will follow in Republican circles. Nothing, of course, in all this will in anywise affect the real situation. Judge Jackson will pass upon the question with regard to politics, or the source from which his official commission came. Nor does the fact that he is a Democrat signify. Judge Harlan, who is a staunch Republican, voted to uphold the law, while Judge Field, who is a Democrat, gave the law one of the most resounding blows ever heard in the Supreme Court chamber. Politics are undoubtedly barred in the court on the income tax proposition. This racket conditionally predicted for General Harrison has actually been experienced by Senator Hill about this same case. When Judge White voted to uphold the law the opponents of Mr. Hill in New York reminded him with some severity that he was responsible for Judge White's presence on the bench. Mr. Hornblower or Mr. Peckham have been confirmed against the tax. But Mr. Hill routed his opponents. He was able to show that while the tariff bill with the income tax feature was pending with the Supreme Court, Mr. Peckham attended a public meeting called to indorse the bill and both spoke in favor of it. This put the boot on the other leg and left Mr. Hill's critics without a reply. But the point in either case is not thought to be of the first moment. It could have no weight except in excited ward gatherings where charges are made and decided upon mere generalities. The income tax was not thought of at the time of Judge Jackson's appointment, nor, had it been, could his views on the subject of its constitutionality have been known in advance of a personal submission of the question to him in office.

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## CRIPPLE CREEK NOTES.

Special to The Gazette.  
Cripple Creek, April 29.—Mr. R. W. Maloney, beginning to save ore from his lease on the Anchor shaft, came in at a depth of 50 feet, and there is already a nice little pile of ore ready for shipment, which it is thought will run from two to four ounces to the ton. The Ben Pelton workings are about 40 feet from the Maloney shaft, and here too a little ore is being saved. The shaft is now down to a depth of 30 feet and has been getting wider as depth has been added. What is known as the Chance vein on Gold Hill, is the same as that which has been opened up in the Maloney, Jefferson, Geneva and Hinkley cases, and what is true of one is true of all, that a good deal of depth had to be gained before pay ore was reached. In every case, too, the vein was well defined at least at the grass roots, but the ore did not run but was in a thin layer. The Chance workings are about a depth of 65 feet, the Maloney 50 feet, the Geneva (being worked by Wright and Marshall) 57 or 58 feet, and the Jefferson over 80 feet, before pay ore was reached. This is something very uncommon for Cripple Creek, as heretofore when a vein has not paid in one or two wells, the prospectors have abandoned it. This fact about the Chance vein may lead to a good deal more work being done on veins that have been abandoned. To-night the Moore shaft reaches a depth of 600 feet and it continues to be the deepest shaft in the camp. The deepest before the Anchor shaft. There at this depth is fully as rich as any of the upper levels.

The Viola lode, on the north slope of Battle mountain, is beginning to show up like a real mine. The shaft is down 30 feet, and they are beginning to save ore that has been holed. It runs a little better than the others. The Portland company shipped over 100 tons of smelting ore to-day. Of this quantity 70 tons came from the Anna Lee.

Small Proportion of Bills That Became Laws in Congress.

Washington, April 29.—According to figures prepared by Mr. B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the Senate, 720 bills and joint resolutions became laws during the third session of the Fifty-third Congress. Of these 285 were Senate and 605 House bills and resolutions. During the entire Congress 12,223 measures were introduced in the two houses, of which 2352 originated in the Senate and 9271 in the House. The Senate passed 527 of its own bills, but only 239 of these received favorable action in the House, while of the 711 House bills which passed the House 559 also passed the Senate. The President vetoed or failed to sign 24 of the Senate bills which were sent to him, while 15 House bills met the same fate. It appears from this statement that less than 6 per cent. of the bills introduced during the Congress became laws.

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## A Separate Receiver for the Colorado Midland.

St. Louis, April 29.—Judge Caldwell to-day granted an application for the separation of the Colorado Midland from the Santa Fe system. Receivers A. F. Walker, John J. McCook and J. C. Wilson, resigned as receivers, and Henry Francis was appointed. His bond was fixed at \$25,000. The arrangement was amicable.

## ENRY HIS TUE.

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re. **ELWORTH AFFAIRS**

An interesting talk with Colonel  
George De La Vergne.

SOME REASONS FOR AN VEXAT O

The Hawaiian Patriots are Waiting anxiously as the American Patriots for Cleveland's Term to Expire. Some Attractions.

Colonel George De La Vergne, who had just returned from a long stay in the Hawaiian Islands, was seen yesterday by a Gazette man, and asked in regard to the present status of affairs there. He said, in substance:

"The sentiment for annexation to the United States has been growing fast here since the great many now have seen that it was opportune to let a vote. Some of these are royalists, who see that it is now impossible that the native monarchy can ever be restored, and who agree that in default of that, the next best thing is to become a part of this country. Others are English, and they are of the opinion that the people, is one of the most helpless suspense. The present government is administering affairs wisely and well. Indeed, it is one of the best governments in every respect in the world; but there is a constant strain, to which the ma-

the head of stairs kept the  
the night and the subject of the  
vigilant watch has to be kept all the  
time against possible filibustering at-  
tempts. The men who are administering  
the government are business men, and  
they do not wish to spend the rest of  
their lives on guard constantly to pro-  
serve the republic. They are there to  
administer the country, and they have  
accepted the offer of annexation that will  
made before Mr. Harrison's term expires  
and which he recommended the Sena-  
to accept. They are simply waiting now  
until Mr. Cleveland goes out, in the hope  
that then their offer may be accepted  
and they may be allowed to come in  
freely and fully.

"What about the offer of Neckar is-  
land to the British?"

"The Hawaiian government never wan-

of Great Britain to have Necker island. It was not on their motion that the matter was brought before President Cleveland. They are very anxious for a cable, but they are finally resolved that the east end of it shall rest on American soil, and connect them with this republic, and not with a British dependency. If a cable is authorized by the next Congress to be built, the merchant ship Hawaii will subscribe to it, liberally, and will do all they can to encourage it in every possible way. I sincerely hope the Congress will vote an appropriation

"Suppose this country rejects the offer again, and declines to annex the islands or assume a protectorate over them?"

"Then I do not see what they can but yield to the pressure from Great Britain. They want some great power to guarantee the preservation of peace and order, so that they may develop their resources, and enlarge their commerce, and secure that all those Pacific islands is to fall into the hands of some great power. It is only a question whether we shall get them, or whether we shall let Great Britain get them. As I told me tell you, that the power which gets those islands will control the commerce of the Pacific."

"If the United States should be annexed to Great Britain, the Government would then have the power to control the commerce of the Pacific."

"That would be an easy matter to arrange. The OCGovernment could provide the form of government that would be adapted to the needs of the islands; perhaps territorial, perhaps some modification of that."

"What influence has the Japanese exerted on the islands?"

"There are in the islands a large number of Japanese, about 20,000, most of them laborers on the sugar plantations. The Japanese government has taken great interest in Hawaii, and now that it has the big head, there is really some

"The bulk of the trade is still with Japan, but the Oriental trade has been developing fast. A great deal of business west from Hawaii, to China, to

Japan and other Oriental countries; and the new industry of coffee planting has taken a tremendous impetus. The policy of the present government is to encourage settlements—people who will come and start plantations and make homes. The former crown lands are now being conveyed, and special inducements will be made to settle. The best lands of coffee are mostly on the island of Hawaii; the largest of the group. Here the climate is delightful; and the elevation is such that you can vary your climate most to suit yourself, by going up

down. The coffee plantations in the Puna district, on the southeast side of the island, have a splendid harbor in Hilo, and from Hilo the road that runs along the volcano of Kilauea, and which gives right by the border of the Puna coffee district, is one of the finest and smoothest roads in the world, so that transportation will be easy. No man ought to go into coffee planting without a little capital; but I believe that any man who will start in there with three or four thousand dollars and establish a coffee plantation would do well and in a

years would have a very valuable plantation, and besides that a good home among the most beautiful surroundings, and in one of the finest climates in the world.

"Another industry that would develop rapidly with annexation would be the fruit industry. Pineapples especially would be largely cultivated if the tax on them into this country were not so high. But all kinds of fruits and vegetables grow splendidly, and there is a great future in fruit raising in Hawaii.

"Perhaps the most charming feature of the country is the people—I mean especially the Americans. They are the most hospitable and kindly people in the world. People who know as well as I do that the majority as there was there were being conducted the trials of prisoners who were concerned in the suppression have seen a good deal

YELLOW AND BLACK.

Colorado College Won the Ball Game  
From Golden

We've done up Golden, strange as it may  
seem;  
And in vain they all did cry and scream.  
With nine good men we have made up our  
team.

To-day we've done them up.  
To-day we've done them up.  
The game is over and now our minds are  
free.  
For the score it was nineteen to three:  
And now we're back to college, start a new

The above few lines sung as loud as 12 strong lads were able to give them as the

team pulled out of Golden yesterday afternoon, and they made the School of Mines boys realize that they had suffered defeat at the hands of an entirely new ball team in the intercollegiate league by a big score.

The college men arrived in Golden at noon and were met and escorted to the university building, where they donned their ball clothes.

wiped out of existence and therefore only a few people turned out to see the game. Empire Hartzell of Golden called game promptly at 2:15, the College taking the bat.

Peckard started the ball rolling, the bases being pretty well filled, with a home run, and closing the first half of the first

Then came the Golden boys' team, and with a look of confidence as well as scorn in their eyes they tried, but failed, to knock Packard out of the box in short order. They were put out in one, two, three

order, and failed to score. The College continued to score from four to five runs each following inning, and not letting the Golden boys score until the third, when they got in one run, which, with the other two, one made in the seventh and one in

The game throughout was characterized by the gentlemanly way in which the two teams played. The college boys were not heard to utter a sound until after the eighth innings, gave them the score of 3.

game, and then it was pretty hard to hear anything else. Capt. Murdoch of the College seemed to have perfect control over his men and handled them like an old-time player, making each man, with the exception of the coaches, keep up

The College kept up its hammering tactics to such an extent that in the fourth inning the Golden's were obliged to remove their pitcher and replace him with

something a little better. This stopped the Colorado College's heavy batting for a few minutes only, when they again began to make all kinds of hits, and kept the score climbing until it reached 19 in the sixth inning.

Those who deserve special mention among the College men are few, as the team without exception played to win. Packard, pitcher of the College team made two very pretty home runs, and his pitching, being his first year, was

something worth watching, he, if any, needs honorable mention. Berrey, as usual, caught a fine game, also making some two-baggers. Ehrlich, Shilling and Coffin in the infield did good work, while Bayley, Gillett and Hawkes kept up the

Following is the summary of the game:  
Two base hits, Berrey, Hawkes and

Upon receipt of the news in this cit-

there was great jollification among the College men and academy boys. A bonfire was built on the campus and its lurid glare a grand pow-wow was held. About 10 o'clock they formed a line and marched down town to the Denver

Rio Grande depot to welcome the returning heroes. With glares of horns, roll of drum and many a "co-ex. co-ex. rah, rah, rah! Pike's Peak or Bust!" they made the peaceful citizens know that something bad happened at Colorado College. THE

ball players were warmly received and escorted to the bonfire, where there were oratorical pyrotechnics. A reception was given them at Montgomery hall, and the strength and vigor of the athletic department of the college basked in the

The next games are in this city on Friday and Saturday next, with the Denver University.

The school directors of the various districts of the county met at the office of the County Superintendent yesterday morning, being an adjourned meeting from April 6th, on account of the storm on that date. Fully one-half the sub-

districts were represented and a programme of great interest was fully discussed. The meeting was so large that it became necessary to adjourn to the courthouse. At the close of the meeting it was unanimously voted that

brief address, which had been delivered by the County Superintendent should be printed in pamphlet form and a copy mailed to every school director in the county.

1- Mrs. E. Barnett left last evening for  
2- Trip to the East.







# WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Three months.....\$1.50 One month.....\$0.50  
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Per annum.....\$1.25 Six months.....\$0.75  
Three months.....\$0.50

## ADVERTISING

Cases made known on application to the office.  
No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to effect any of our accounts.  
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.  
Address communications and advertisements to  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

## WHAT IS WANTED.

The publication yesterday of the list of names of business men who signed the petition to Mr. Matthews, requesting him to be a candidate for the Board of Education, has set a good many people to thinking who had not before regarded the question to the election of the present incumbent as anything serious. When men like Irving Howbert, E. J. Eaton, J. A. Hayes, A. L. Lawton, Matthew Kennedy, John Lennox, D. B. Fairley, H. C. McGreevy, and J. P. Barnes—to mention only a few representative men of the long list—when such men consider the situation grave enough to combine to bring about a change in the management of the school board, even the most skeptical must see that something is the matter.

This is a question which ought to be considered entirely aside from any personal prejudices or preferences. The interests of the public schools of this district are at stake. The candidate represents a certain policy; the other candidate represents another policy; which policy is best for the schools? That is the question, and there is no excuse for imputing bad motives to anybody, or making personal attacks which can only result in bitterness and bad feeling.

The school tax in this district this year is twelve and a half mills—about one-fourth of the total tax imposed. The total tax for all city purposes—fire, police, salaries of officers and all city officers, care of public parks and streets, sewers, ditches, water, and everything which comes under the head of city expenditure, is thirteen mills. The total county tax is seventeen mills, which includes the expenses of the Cripple Creek war. The ordinary county tax is only about eleven mills and often less. The school tax, therefore, is one of the heaviest taxes imposed; and all taxpayers have a direct interest in seeing to it that this tax is expended to the best advantage, and as economically as possible.

The majority of the present Board of Education have not, in the judgment of a great many of our citizens, been economical in the expenditure of the money at their command. Of course it is not asserted that there has been any misappropriation of funds, or that the majority of the board have not expended the money as they considered best for the interests of the schools; but they have not been economical.

Again, the majority of the board, no matter what amount of attention they may have paid to the grammar schools and primary schools, have been in the habit of considering first the interests of the High School and secondarily the interest of the primary and grammar schools. It seems to us that this is putting things wrong end to. As for the fact, which we understand is not admitted, it is sufficiently proved by a mere inspection of the High School building and the annexes close by. It is further proved by the statements of members of the board who propose to turn two more grades out of the High School building, and make the primary grades stand all the crowding and discomfort that necessarily comes from our not having grade buildings enough to accommodate properly all the primary and grammar school pupils. Acts speak louder than words. There are the acts; judge from them.

We wish it distinctly understood that in saying what we do about the High School building, we are not making any fight on the High School itself, on its conduct or on its teachers or its principal. It is one of the best schools of the kind in the country. It maintains a high standard in every respect. Its interests ought to be looked after and cared for. We do not even criticize the principal of that school for recommending that more room be provided next year for High School pupils. It is his business to look first to the efficiency of the High School; it is not his business to look after the interests of the primary and grammar schools. And we will go even further, and say that we wish there were enough grade buildings so that the High School building might be devoted entirely to High School purposes. But there are not enough grade buildings; there is no room except in the High School building for a number of the primary and grammar grades; and it is the business of the Board of Education to look at things from a different point of view from that of the principal of the High School; it is their business to consider the interests of the primary and grammar schools first; and to see that these are accommodated, even if some room of the High School building has to be given up to them.

It is perfectly useless to allege that all the room in the High School building is now used to the best advantage. We do not think it would be, even if there were room outside of the High School building for all the other grades. A very large space, in that building is scarcely used at all; and for the cost of it, it accommodates, even with the grades which are now in there, fewer pupils than any other building of the kind that we know of.

with one possible exception—the Denver High School, and that has one who is wing occupied by the public library. Here again, therefore, the majority of the board have not been economical, in that they have not used the space at their command to the best advantage.

Perhaps it may be well to say, that in using the word economical, we mean it in its proper sense, and not in the sense of "stingy." Economy means primarily household management; secondarily, orderly management, management without loss or waste, the use of the means at one's disposal to the best advantage. It does not mean parsimony. Economy in school affairs, then, does not mean reduction of salaries of officers and teachers, because that would lead to deterioration in the service rendered. It does mean the application of the money at the disposal of the board in a way to get the best results at the smallest expenditure. That is what the taxpayers of this city want, and we think that is what they are going to get.

## ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

Among yesterday's dispatches were two that are of particular interest, because they show so clearly what kind of an administration there is now in charge in Washington, what their ideas of national honor, of patriotism and of Americanism are.

The first was an account of the ceremony attending the presenting by Mr. Ransom of his credentials as our new minister to Mexico. Mr. Ransom was graphically pictured as soaked and saturated with the spirit of the present administration at Washington. He had been for weeks before at the very fountain head, in close communion with Gresham and his consecrated chief. His words were thus inspired; and it was stated, could be relied upon as representing just how the folks at the White House and State Department were feeling.

Mr. Ransom told President Diaz, in this inspired speech of his, how this country felt toward all sister republics; how her interests were identical with those of Mexico; how it was the high and sacred duty of both nations to preserve the peace, to work for harmony and for unity. He pledged this country to the preservation of the interests of Mexico in all dealings with her next to her own. Oh, there were a lot of such inspired utterances.

On the same wire, and within a few hours, there came another story. Just a few hundred miles down the coast from where the inspired speech was made, was another of our sister republics, another republic in which this country has the deepest interest. An unscrupulous and greedy foreign power had made demands of this little republic, demands in themselves excessive, and without warrant. That country had looked to this country as its great and powerful ally and protector for aid, and that aid had been virtually pledged. This country had asked on Nicaragua's behalf a little more patience, and a fair trial of the issues in dispute. And the Nicaraguan government, relying on our aid, had asked, not for mercy, but for justice. Suddenly the English renew their demand, a threat of virtual seizure of territory is made. The helpless Nicaraguans look in their trouble toward Washington. But not a word is said. From London come the news that this country will not interfere. The English troops land from their ships. An important city is virtually seized and occupied. American interests are menaced, and still not a word from Washington.

Where was the language, the pious verbiage that slopped over from Gresham, and soaked Ransom so full that he could, in turn, soak the Mexican court? Where was the friendship with sister republics? Where was the identity of interests? Are we to understand that the foreign policy of the administration is to talk sweet and do nothing? Is the perfidy and hypocrisy of the Democratic platform to be repeated by the administration both at home and abroad? Can Cleveland and Gresham do anything at all but talk? These are questions that rise from a good many sore patriotic hearts to-day.

## THE COURSE OF STUDY IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Elsewhere in this issue is given a short outline of part of the course of study at present in use in our public schools. It seems to us that this is a good time to call public attention to this matter, so that all may be informed as to what is taught in the schools. The facts are ascertained from the printed course of study, from the report cards sent out at the end of each term, and from personal inquiries of the teachers. We do not see how there can be any dispute as to these facts.

The first point that we would note especially is the number of separate studies required of all the pupils. There are eleven of these in the lower grades, above the second, and twelve in the seventh, or highest grammar grade. The tendency of specialists is to crowd still more studies into these lower grades; and that tendency has thus far been faithfully followed by our school board. Whether they propose to follow it any further, we do not know.

It is asserted, in explanation or defense of the large number of required studies, that they are correlated in groups, so that, for instance, reading, writing, spelling, and language, really constitute but one study. There is no doubt that these four might be so managed as to constitute but one study; but as a matter of fact, as they are taught at present, they are not so correlated. Separate examinations are held in each, and separate marks are made on the reports for each. So long as this plan is followed, it cannot be fairly asserted that they are so grouped as to constitute but one study.

It would certainly seem to be a question worthy of examination by parents whether they wish to have their children of nine years old and upward examined regularly in eleven different subjects.

The second point to which we would call special attention is the lack of teaching in United States history and government in the grammar grades. A large proportion of the children in our schools are obliged to drop out before they reach the High School. Below that point, there is no instruction in civics in the course of study in civil government, and only five months' study of United States history. That is all the direct preparation of citizenship which is required in these grades.

The children of all the grades, from the first up, get instruction in botany. During their course they also have lessons in forestry, zoology, ornithology (which of course is a branch of zoology, but which is taught separately), in mineralogy, geology, and entomology. Does it not seem that children who are capable of taking in these subjects are capable also of understanding the rudiments of government, and of learning more about the history and institutions of their country than can be acquired in the five months of study at the end of the grammar school course? In these lower grades also, the children have a careful training in mythology and the general literature of all nations. If no other place can be found, would it not be as well to devote a little less attention to the myths of Greece and Rome in order to devote a little more attention to the facts of American history?

We are glad to note that the High School course, during the past year, has undergone a decided change. Much larger provision is made now, thanks to Principal Turnbull and Mr. Clarke, for the intelligent study of American history and institutions. There is no subject more popular with the students, and none in which they make better or more satisfactory progress; and it is taught in a practical way, and with constant attention to its bearing on existing affairs. It is hoped next year to introduce still further study of civics; and we have no doubt that this will meet the hearty approval of all who have children in the High School.

If it be asked, what practical bearing has all this on the election now pending, we answer:

First, at this time, people are interested in school affairs, and therefore this is a good time to bring out these facts.

Second, the present course of study has been brought into shape by the majority of the present school board; and it seems to us a fair inference that it represents their notions as to what ought to be taught in the schools, and how it ought to be taught. We hesitate, after Dr. Gregg's disclaimer the other day, to infer also that the teachers' committee is especially responsible for the course of study and methods of teaching now in use; but if it had not been for that disclaimer, we should have considered that also a fair inference. However that may be, it does not seem probable that we are likely to have any change in these matters, unless there is a change in the constitution of the board. We suppose, therefore, that those parents and others who think that the course of study is now necessarily complicated and cumbersome, and who deprecate any further crowding, but would prefer some simplification, will vote for a change.

## AT CORINTO.

Our dispatches yesterday morning contained the important news of a cessation of hostilities in Nicaragua for fifteen days, pending the acceptance by the government of Nicaragua of the terms proposed by the British. This stoppage of active operations seems to have been effected through the mediation of the government of the United States. If Nicaragua will pay the \$75,000 demanded, the British will evacuate Corinto, and no further demands will be made.

Probably the best policy for Nicaragua, under these conditions, is to pay the \$75,000 and get rid of the British. It would cost vastly more than that to attempt resistance, and the attitude of our State Department is such that the unhappy little republic cannot look for any assistance from this country.

If Nicaragua still refuses, after the fifteen days, to pay up the "smart money" demanded, the British will proceed to active war, and will take possession of the country. Their demands will increase every day, and at the end of the struggle the bill of expenses which Nicaragua will be called upon to pay will be many times the \$75,000 which is demanded now. The resources of the republic will probably not suffice to satisfy the British demands, and the British government will be compelled to occupy the territory until the demands are met; and how long that would be may be guessed from the example of Egypt.

This solution of the matter would of course suit the British much better than the payment of the \$75,000, for they would gain virtual possession of a rich country, and virtual control of the interoceanic canal, which is sure to be built there within the next few years. We believe that is what they are aiming at; and if our administration at Washington does not wake up to the fact pretty soon, it will be too late to save the canal for this country.

## A TURNING POINT IN LITERATURE.

The exposure and downfall of Oscar Wilde probably marks the beginning of the end of one of the most peculiar phases of literature that the world has ever seen. It is a remarkable thing that the questionable books of the last few years have enjoyed their popularity not on account of the baseness of the public, but on account of its innocence. With the exception of a few stygian, who said "Wilde," and perhaps a few others, the general public did not know what the evil allusions in the books really meant. They sounded queer and unusual, and they were pretty generally accepted as queer and unusual, ways of putting ordinary and legitimate feelings and passions. These base and debasing books were no more understood than was the frank innocence of the first books of Amelie Rives. But the veil has been lifted now. The public at large has not gained any special information, but its suspicions are aroused. The day of the questionable book is past. Be it ever so carefully or honestly written, be its purpose ever so good, people will be afraid of it.

This is not to say that the change will be violent and sudden—that there will be no more plays by Ibsen, no more Yellow Aster, or Heavenly Twins, no more translations of French plays, with their inevitable motive.

Such changes do not come about suddenly. Perhaps, for awhile, we shall hardly be able to see the difference; but when the tide turns, the turn is not at once perceptible, and it takes as long to subside entirely as it has taken to rise. But this exposure of Oscar Wilde, who was the embodiment of a certain phase of what his devotees were pleased to call culture, seems to mark the point where the tide begins to turn. There was a certain morbid curiosity, that grew by what it fed upon, that desired for a while to find out the rotten places of society, not for the purpose of curing them, but just out of curiosity. It called these places "natural," and supposed that their exposure was "realism."

After a while, however, people who are not altogether perverted become tired of the naturalism of the style, and look to the sky once more. There is a limit to human endurance in reading accounts of children condemned to idiosyncrasy or hideous deformity on account of the sins of their progenitors. Such cases are not normal; they are not natural; they are perversions of nature; and too many of them thrust upon the reading public will in the end produce nausea.

We do not expect that all novels hereafter are going to be like "The Lilac Sunbonnet." Human sin and human frailty will furnish the motive for the mass of them, perhaps, as they always have since the days of Richardson and Fielding, through the times of Dickens and Thackeray and Hawthorne, down to George Eliot, and down to "Marcella" and "Trilby." But there is all the difference in the world in the point of view. Hereafter, we believe, there will be less of the exploitation of hideousness and deformity, physical, mental and moral, for the mere sake of showing the hideousness just as it is. The point of view of Zola and his school is the point of view of persons who go to see a hanging just from pure or impure morbid curiosity. Let us hope we have passed that point, and that the next few years will see a revival of the society novel which represents things as they are, and does not hunt out the freaks and the exceptions, and hold them up as types.

## G. A. R.

The parade in Denver yesterday was the biggest thing of the kind that has ever been seen in that city. Not only the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming was out in force, but the regulars from Fort Logan were there, and the State militia, and a great many organizations besides. It was a stirring spectacle, and will live in the memory of those who saw it.

It is well that such honor should be done to the memory of the old soldiers of this department. They are among our best citizens, and have had their full share on building up this and the neighboring States. But besides this, it is well on occasion to revive the memories of what these men did in the supreme crisis of the nation's history, and to give an object lesson in patriotism to the new generation. Such displays are a manifestation of the national spirit which is of the greatest value. We need to cultivate the national spirit. There is plenty of sectional spirit, looking to the interest of this or that particular State or group of States; it is well to be reminded occasionally that our first and dominant allegiance is to the United States as a Nation.

The Grand Army is a national organization. It has posts in every State and Territory in the Union. The Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General are now on a trip of more than seven thousand miles, visiting posts in various parts of the country; and they report that their reception in the South has been just as cordial as it was anywhere—more cordial, it could not well be. They have been on this trip to Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma; everywhere they have been greeted with enthusiasm, and not the least hearty of the greetings they have received have been those of their old enemies in arms, the former soldiers of the Confederacy.

Before the year is over for which General Lawler was elected as Commander-in-Chief, he will have visited every department in the United States. From Maine to California, and from Florida to Alaska, the old soldiers will have had an opportunity to get together and renew the old allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. Such reunions do as much to keep up the patriotic spirit as anything that could possibly happen.

But the old soldiers do a great deal more for the country than merely to meet in their equipments and revive patriotic memories. Last summer, when anarchy was abroad in the land, when the railroads ran into Chicago were tied up by a conspiracy to defy the law and the authority of the State, the G. A. R. in a moment offered their services to the Governor of that State, and 40,000

of them were ready to march and to fight, if necessary, to preserve order and uphold the government. We all remember how the veterans in this city turned out at the time of the Cripple Creek trouble here. "Age does not wither nor does custom stale" their patriotism, and they are as ready now to serve their country in arms as they were thirty years ago.

We need not fear that patriotism will grow dim so long as there is a man left who wears the bronze button. All honor to the veterans, and may they live long and prosper!

## THE ANNEXES.

Before the present High School building was erected, it became necessary to provide temporary accommodations for children who could not be received in the Garfield and other schools, and the two little frame buildings at the corner of Weber and Boulder streets were taken for school purposes. Each of these buildings contains two grades. The southern one is in tolerable preservation, and is about as good as the average building of the country school district twenty years ago. The northern one is unfit for use. It is crowded between the southern annex on one side, and a private house on the other side, so that the light is as bad as can be. It is small, the ceilings are low, there are no lavatories or other conveniences of the sort, and the grades in it are crowded. The board has done what could be done to make it habitable, by putting in ventilating apparatus, but it is still badly heated and ventilated, besides being so badly lighted that it tries severely the eyes of all who are obliged to stay in it.

When money was voted for a new High School building, it was on the understanding that when it was done, the annexes should no longer be used for school purposes. It was supposed that the size of the new building would be ample to accommodate the children who were in the annexes. But after the High School was built, the annexes were continued, and they are occupied to this day, and there is no present prospect whatever that they will be vacated for years to come.

Every child who attends the public schools, and who lives north of Kiowa street, is obliged to attend one of these annexes at least one year; and many of them for two years. There have been a few exceptions, but the general statement is true.

Last year we brought out some facts in regard to these annexes, and they are just as applicable now as then. It was shown that these two little wooden buildings, with about 250 feet of floor space, contain about 175 children. In the High School, about 420 feet of floor space are assigned to the science teacher, under whose instruction there are about 75 pupils for part of the year. It is well to have science well taught in the High School, and to have plenty of room for laboratories and museums and lecture rooms; but is it well to have these things at the expense of crowding 175 children into rooms that are unfit for occupancy? Is it not a hydrocephalous policy which provides so magnificently for the wants of a comparatively few pupils in the highest grades of the High School, and provides so meanly for the needs of more than twice as many pupils in the lower grades?

We do not believe there is a single member of the present board who will maintain that the north annex is a fit school-room. We doubt whether anyone of them will maintain even that the south annex is such a room as children should be compelled to stay in for a year of the school life. And yet the board has made no effort to provide a place in the High School building for the children who are condemned to attend school in these unsuitable rooms. The High School building contains in its rooms a floor space of about 21,000 square feet; it accommodates about four hundred pupils. The Garfield school, with a floor space of about 650 square feet, accommodates about 350 pupils. Let it be granted that a High School necessarily requires more space per pupil than a grade school, and still the contrast is startling. And it must be taken into account that the ceilings in the High School are so much higher than those in the other schools, not to mention the annexes, with their very low ceilings, and their reduced cubic air space on that account, that more pupils to the hundred square feet, other things being equal, can be properly provided for in the High School building than in any of the others.

And now it is proposed, not only to continue to crowd the annexes, but to put several of the grades in the other schools on half time, in order that the High School building may be used more exclusively for High School purposes!

We would call special attention to the interview with Colonel De La Vergne, printed in another column. Colonel De La Vergne has just returned from Hawaii, and knows the situation there perfectly. What he says is both interesting and important. We hope that others who have been on the islands recently will come to this country, and tell the people here just what the situation is—how the people of Hawaii are anxious to come into the United States, and what the advantages are to us of annexation; how if we do not get these islands, some other nation, probably Great Britain, will get them, and with them, the control of the commerce of the Pacific—a commerce that is destined within a very few years to increase tremendously in importance and extent, both absolutely, and as compared with the commerce of other oceans. We believe the public sentiment of this country now is heartily in favor of annexation; but it ought to be worked up to such a pitch that the incoming Congress will pass among its first measures one authorizing the building of a cable

## REMEMBER

There are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

## Strictly Pure

## White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

For Colours—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on points and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.  
St. Louis Branch,  
Clark Avenue and Ninth Street, St. Louis.

to Honolulu, and making an appropriation therefor; and will also indicate to the President, in no uncertain tones, its desire that annexation may be brought about as soon as possible.

Here is a morsel from The Rocky News: "The board of gang aldermen held an open meeting yesterday afternoon and successfully looted the city treasury of \$800, cold cash. It was a bungling, inept piece of work, but then it must be remembered that these tools of the corporations have, with one or two exceptions, only been the masters of the people for less than thirty days, and what is to be expected of amateurs?"

That is simply The News's way of stating that an additional clerk was allowed to the City Clerk, at a salary of \$800 for the rest of the year. That paper does more harm to Denver in a week than anything else—except the other papers—in a year. Sometimes The Republican comes a close second. Such criticisms, if one can dignify them by that name, give the impression outside that Denver is always ruled by a gang of thieves, and must have a very great deterrent effect upon any persons who might be thinking of investing something in that city.

Gresham is like a clock that does not go. It is right for just two seconds out of the 36,000 that there are in a day. In the same way, our Secretary of State has struck it in the Chino-Japanese matter. There was no call for any outside country to have anything whatever to say about the terms of peace, and so the do-nothing policy has secured for this country a triumph of diplomacy.

It will take only a little more such good work by the Colorado College ball team to stir up a strong baseball feeling in this city. The victory yesterday makes others seem probable for Friday and Saturday, and that assures a good attendance at the games then.

Speaker Crisp does not seem to have heard the crack of Cleveland's whip. It is strange how some of these Democrats have not yet discovered that the President is the whole Democratic party, as well as Congress and the nation, too.

The new Board of Trade can be made an important and valuable feature of Colorado Springs business life, and the promoters seem to have about the right ideas about going to work to make it so.

It was just as we said. The administration knew nothing whatever about the occupation of Corinto yesterday, because they had no official information from London.

It seems a long time to wait for more news in the Waller matter. Not so long to us, probably, as it seems to the poor prisoner, lying in a French jail.

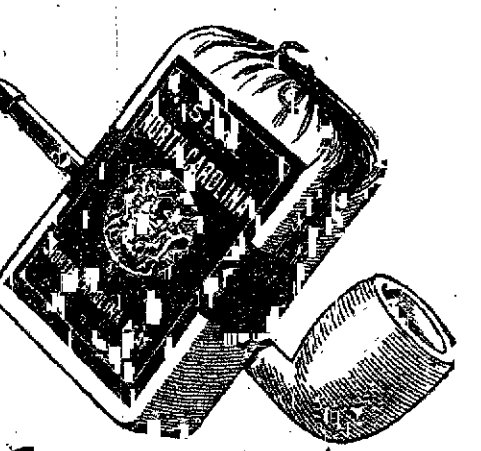
The Kicker's feet are on the pedals this morning.

A Free Brar.

DE FREE

ATTENTION

W. T. SWEET



20 and 32 a

SEAL OF NORTH

CAROLINA







THE MEANING OF HISTORY.

alone; and of this he goes on to say:  
"That great revolution is not yet ended. The questions it proposed are not yet solved. We live still in the heavens of its shock. It yet remains with us to show how the last vestiges of the feudal, hereditary and aristocratic systems may give place to a genuine, an orderly, and permanent republic; how the trammels of a faith long grown useless and retrograde may be removed without injury

marshals Rynders and his "plug-uglies" laid the city of New York under their violent sway. A paper on "Journalism," by Charles A. Dana, editor of The Sun, gave the opinions which Mr. Dana, gathering from his own recollections of the experience, regarding the opportunities journalism offers the generous-minded and well-educated young men, and regarding the best preparation for newspaper work. The scene of wild enthusiasm in the French Assembly in 1849 over an unexpected proposal to destroy the remains of Napoleon at St. Helena, and the scene at Lyons, in 1848, and the arrest and removal of a fellow-worker

Widely as Sucer mann differs from the old-fashioned, pathetic-humorous school of English novelists in his treatment of the "naturalism" of French school or that of the one other German realist, Theodore Fontane, he is no more of a Zea-est than Zo a himself. After many years of journalism and some light essays in history and poetry, this "vovuer" at the age of 60, has seem- to to crystalize his experiences and to

Dr. Henry Corpe, president of McGill University, died on the 21st ult. of heart disease, at the age of 71. He was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13, 1821. His most important works were English Literature

clined it. Then the admirers proposed to erect the memorial in Mayence, but it was declined on the same grounds. A year ago the Arion society of New York city adopted a resolution advocating the erection of the monument here and inviting the co-operation of other German

Dr. Johnson regarded himself as immortalized by the dictionary, but considered that the "Rambler" really contained his best thoughts. As an author he is now almost unknown; as a talker only is he remembered.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

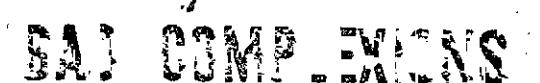
We are all familiar with the typical German novel. Mrs. A. L. Wister introduces it periodically to American readers with a new name and a different scene, but under this slight disguise we recog-

Widely as Suermann differs from the old-fashioned, pathos-humorous school of English novelists in his treatment of life, he is by no means less from the "naturalism" of the French school or that of the other German realist, Herr Theodore Fontane, who has more of a Zeatist than a realist. After many years of journalism and some slight essays in history and poetry, this old "vovvur" at the age of 60, has seen fit to crystallize his experiences and to

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**Chen, Corp.**, sole proprietors, Boston. **"All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair."** mailed free.



Institute to Denver the club has had its  
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 they have nice rooms. The expense has  
 been heavy and has been born by a few.  
 The enthrainment is to secure funds for  
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 Those people who like to preach temper-  
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**The Work is Now Progressing - It Will Be  
a Strong and Handsome Building - Mr.  
Bonbright and Mr. Hebard the Owners**

---

**TRUSTED S.M.D.**

—DEARER OF THE WORK.

While the cry of stagnation in business comes from all other parts of the country, El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 11th day of July A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of that of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of

Whereas, **Seward Armstrong** of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado,

The other case, involving the Union building, was decided by the Supreme Court of Canada on July 1, 1909 in book 11, at page 71 of the *Lacord's* and to my contrary to Kinkaid. Field as trustee in case of the Union building has the most extensive addition which is about as large as the one in the Exchange National building, now situated on the same site. The Union building, however, is situated in said county of St. Lawrence, and the Exchange National building is situated in said county of St. John.

Lot no record to it or in block numbered three (3). It would be secure the payment of his claim by a promissory note as familiar with Colorado Springs, for the sum of \$210 and one cent for one of \$730 each, payable on the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortg'ge Company, respectively on Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1896 and on Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1897 and 1898 and 1899.

most beyond the reach of offers. It is 1895, and the bank had just been told that the on'y reason the bank had - front of it so was that it was the intention of the bank to let it be in the hands of the bank. The bank had been told that the on'y reason the bank had - front of it so was that it was the intention of the bank to let it be in the hands of the bank. The bank had been told that the on'y reason the bank had - front of it so was that it was the intention of the bank to let it be in the hands of the bank.

It was the original intention of the purchaser to build an entirely new building, to replace the old one, and to use the same site for the same purpose. The building was to be a two-story structure, with a front porch, and was to be built of brick. The building was to be built on the same site as the old one, and was to be built of brick. The building was to be built on the same site as the old one, and was to be built of brick.

[illegible]

instruction were submitted to a number of architects and an examination of the plans was made. Between the time the plans were submitted and the time the building was started, a great many suggestions had been made by the Board of Education, and many of them had been adopted. Among the authorities consulted were Mr. Frank Eugene Kildner, whose manual of school architecture was published in 1904, and Mr. George B. Post, of this city. They all agreed that the

improvements could be successfully made as proposed. At present there is a fault in the wall, and the building is so rotten that it is to be removed and rebuilt. The excavation in the basement is to be carried to the west wall, and that wall also entirely rebuilt. When the building is rebuilt, the elevator will be supported by the heating plant and the elevator machinery.

Very few changes are to be made in the plans of the building. The old stairway will be removed from the east side of the main entrance and replaced by one on the west side. An elevator will be placed in the northwest corner of the building to be entered through the south wing. The new building will be completely remodelled. The north wing will be added to the existing building and the smaller halls at right angles, running

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The third floor will be similarly arranged. The third floor will be similar to the second floor, but with a different arrangement of the rooms. A great part of the floor and new third floor is to be covered by new framed construction carried up from the ground. The present floor is to be removed and replaced with a new floor about six feet and new walls for the third story will be built.

The upper floors of the building are to

of said claims being situated in the City of the Creek mining district, county of Elbert, State of Colorado.

Therefore agreed to and commanded I shall expose for sale, as public auction, at the right title and interest of the above named Wm. Roosen, in and to the above described premises, on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1886 at 1 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the

court house in Colorado Springs, Colorado, the second floor all around the building there will be a series of tancers put through it the wall to tie to the second floor on the east and north sides the anchors have been placed in the concrete building which will greatly aid to the effect. The concrete building will be repainted in colors to resemble brick and terra cotta.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**

Estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, deceased.  
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, late of the County of Essex in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having given notice of said appointment to the County Court of said County, hereby gives notice that the said County Court of said County, at its next term, will receive and determine the account of said administrator.

at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the May term, 1885, on the 10th day of May, thereat, at which time said petition was heard and the said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same reduced. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to pay the same date payable to the undersigned, to-wit: Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo. at

10th St., of April 1, A. D. 1885  
 THURSDAY, H. G. A.  
 Adams' register and mail  
 First publication April 18, 1885  
 Last publication on May 16, 1885

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THE NEW YORK  
 "OURS" IS SEEN.  
 THE NEW YORK

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These will lead to the stairway and west entrance of the building. On the southwest corner of the building. On the second floor there will be 10 outside offices and two inside offices. The stairs to the third story starts from the hall in front of the second set of stairs. A large interior court on the third floor. Large open well will give ample light to the second story hall.

Wm. Houghlin, Architect.  
R. W. Smith, Engineer.

The third floor will be similarly arranged. The roof will be made continuous with the other. A great part of the roof and new third floor is to be covered by new framed construction carried up from the ground. The present roof is to remain about six feet and new walls for the third story will be built.

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court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, this 13<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1935.

I, Sheriff of El Paso County, H. D. BAKER, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of said county.

M. F. EOWERS  
 Date of first publication May 18, 1935  
 Date of last publication May 3, 1937

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## CITY NEWS.

REGARDING THE NEW CO. ORAJA  
V. LAND RECEIVERS.

Mr. Ristine Formerly Lived Here—Doing  
in the District Court—The Pastoral  
Concert—"Ours" at the Coliseum Last  
Evening.

Inquiry at the office of Superintendent Dyer of the Santa Fe yesterday brought the information that the Midland receiver takes charge to-day. An order was received authorizing Mr. B. H. Bryant, superintendent of the Midland division to take charge of the operation of the road for the receiver. Further than that nothing had been heard from Mr. Ristine. Mr. Dyer was not in his office today. Mr. Bryant was out on the road.

There is some speculation among railroad men as to what will be the effect in regard to the superintendent's office now located here. Mr. Bryant's jurisdiction is over a big lot of territory of which the Midland was only a small part. In fact it extends over Western Kansas from Dodge City through the lines in Colorado and New Mexico. There was talk a year ago that the office might be moved to some point in New Mexico or to Denver, and some think that this may be done now. The office has no information to that effect however.

The appointment of Mr. Ristine as receiver of the Midland was received here with many expressions of approval yesterday not only because it is thought that that it will be to the benefit of the road and the territory through which it is operated but because the receiver is most kindly remembered here. He made this city his home while he was with the D. and R. G. some years ago. He lived in the Gray house on North Tenth street. Whether he will open his office here or in Denver is not known, but he is expected in a few days now to take charge.

## DISTRICT COURT.

Six Months for Jackson Rhines—The  
Second Division.

In the first division of the District court yesterday the attorneys for Jackson Rhines argued a motion for a new trial which was overruled. A motion for arrest of judgment was then made and overruled. Judge Harris then sentenced the prisoner to six months in the county jail, three months for assault on Lou Lambert and three months for assault on A. J. Bras.

## Second Division.

In the second division the business was as follows:

Loper vs. Martin, et al., trial before the court and decree for the plaintiff.

McDonald, et al., vs. Cathcart, et al., judgment as per stipulation.

Proper, et al., vs. Cathcart, et al., judgment as per stipulation. The jury was excused for the term.

In the suit of Mrs. Austin against George Snider the court appointed Stenographer McAllister to take evidence and the afternoon was spent in that way going over the accounts of Mr. M. A. Leddy, the receiver of the Grand Caverns. Mrs. Austin is the heir of Mr. Rhinehart who with Mr. Snider, according to the decrees of the courts, owns the Caverns. For eight years Mr. Leddy was receiver of the Caverns and she makes exceptions to some of the items in the bills during that time. Mr. McAllister will report his findings to the court.

## "O. R. S."

Presentation of the Old Military Comedy  
Last Evening.

There was a good-sized audience at the Coliseum last evening to see Robertson's military play "Ours" presented and everybody present seemed to be enjoying himself immensely. The applause was frequent and prolonged. The old play was handsomely staged and the property and scenic work in charge showed themselves to be artists. The parlor scene was very handsome and the camp scene quite realistic. The old comedy is very amusing and entertaining but many of the effects were lost on account of the noise. The actors exerted themselves to please in every way possible, and in the makeups it was hard to recognize familiar faces of some talent. Through an accident there were no programmes which was a disappointment as many present did not know the names of the performers. Perhaps they would have not been any better satisfied had they seen the cast as given below for who would suspect that S. F. Durac had become Claude Di Va or Harry Dennis Wm. E. Riley. The ladies of the cast acted with sprightliness and dressed the pieces handsomely.

The performance was given for the benefit of the Keweenaw club, a most worthy organization. It is to be repeated again this evening at the same place and the second presentation will undoubtedly go much better, as is always the case. The cast was as follows:

Eugene Calcutt.....Lamont Forest  
Lady Chandon.....Miss Sunderland  
Mary Netley.....Genevieve Howell  
Sergeant Jones.....Wm. E. Riley  
Blanche Haye.....Helen De Foy  
Major Camprey.....Edward Ford  
Sir Alex Chandon.....Al Lesine  
Prince Prevostky.....Claude Di Va  
Angus McAllister.....Wilson Barre

## It Draws the Crowd.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Leader has this to say of the New Great Syndicate Shows and Paris Hippodrome which will exhibit in Colorado Springs, Wednesday, May 8: "It was a very large crowd that attended the circus performance given by the New Great Syndicate shows last evening. Fully 3500 people occupied the seats of the main tent and departed at the close of the entertainment well satisfied with the exhibition they had witnessed. The character of the entire show, from beginning to end, in every department, is pleasing and above reproach. It is from start to finish far beyond the ordinary circus and in quality is the peer of any in the land."

## "A Woman's Power."

"A Woman's Power," which play that favorite actress Effie Ellsler, will present at the opera house on Monday evening, is spoken of in the following high terms by a leading exchange: "A Woman's Power" is a strong drama arranged by Robert Drouet, a leading member of Miss Ellsler's company. The story of the play is cleverly told, the plot well developed, and the interest sustained throughout. A climax is reached and a thrilling one, in

the last act, where Alida commands her husband to "fight and kill that man." In this role Miss Ellsler has a part entirely different from Hazel Kirke, Doris, and other roles with which we are familiar. It is one in which she is able to show that she is entirely competent to assume and portray in a most artistic manner roles requiring dramatic talent of high order. It hardly seems possible that so much fire and passion can emanate from such a little body. Frank Weston, and Robert Drouet do excellent work, and so much towards making the performance a smooth and evenly balanced one. Miss Ellsler has always been cordially received by our theater-goers, who recognize the standard of excellence of her performances."

## DISTRICT COURT.

A Verdict in the Kidnapping Cases  
Rendered.

In the first division last evening the jury in the kidnapping cases reported. The verdict is that the defendants are all acquitted of the charge of kidnapping. Jackson Rhines is convicted of assault under one of the counts. The penalty for this is a fine not to exceed \$250 or imprisonment not to exceed six months in the county jail. The jury came in at 8:30 last evening after being out about 75 hours. Mr. Blackmer then entered a nolle in all the cases against Otto Zoller and allowed William Bell to go free, although the other cases against him have not been nolle as yet. An argument occurred as to whether Jackson Rhines should be allowed to go free until sentence is passed. As his bail is \$1000 and the penalty so light the court allowed him to go last night. Mr. Patterson stated that they would announce this morning whether they would ask for a new trial. It was impossible to learn last night what kept the jury such a length of time.

Yesterday the attorneys argued the motion for a new trial in the case of the People vs. Lyons, convicted of being the leader in the Strong mine crime. The court took the argument under advisement.

The second division yesterday. Judge Lund announced his decision in the contempt proceedings against Robert S. Barnes. The defendant was ordered confined in the county jail until the books of the Union Coal and Ice company are produced and was committed last evening. The court ordered the books produced a week or more ago, and the order not being complied with, proceedings in contempt were started with that result.

## Second Division.

The business in the second division was as follows:

Woods Investment company vs. Neminger; dismissed as per stipulation.

Reno Mining and Milling company vs. Wemack; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Anisfield vs. Blair; motion for a new trial denied.

Burke vs. Heindal, et al.; motion to reinstate case sustained.

Hanscom vs. Hanscom, in the suit for divorce, defendant ordered to pay in the plaintiff \$1200 to apply on counsel fees of plaintiff, \$1200 for the cost of the alimony and \$30 a month alimony.

Milner vs. Florence and Cripple Creek railroad; defendant's motion to make complaint specific sustained.

Golden Dale Mining company vs. Robert Hughes, et al.; defendant's motion to have allegations made more specific sustained.

## A PROFESSIONAL.

Young Marshall Stedman Leaves the Ranks  
of the Amateurs.

Colorado Springs has had amateurs and amateurs, but none of them have ever been quite so ambitious as young Marshall Stedman, who three or four years ago was at the head of nearly every local entertainment given. He was a young boy then and like most amateurs was ambitious beyond his ability and strength, but he had the right stuff in him and has proved that he was not afraid of work. Three years ago he left his home with his father, Captain E. M. Stedman, for Chicago, and immediately entered the Chicago School of Acting, under Hart Conway. Here he has taken a most thorough course which included every branch of the art. Added to his natural ability he has brought to the work an enthusiasm and perseverance that will win him his reward now by securing engagements with the very best managers in the country, namely, the Frohman's. Colorado Springs people remember him most kindly and will be glad to hear of his success in a profession that demands of those of its avocates who wish its highest honors, unswerving devotion, application, and the health that comes from right living. The following is clipped from the Chicago Post, and was written by the well known Peg Woffington:

"The reigning star passed from out of the firmament of the Chicago School of Acting when Marshall Stedman graduated into absolute professionalism. For three years has young Stedman played here the productions of the Chicago School of Acting, and now he is still paying the hero—but he treads the professional stage. He is an amateur no longer. Not but what he might have ceased to be that long ago had he chosen. A year since an engagement was offered him, but with a conscientious desire to perfect his art, he preferred another year of hard dramatic study. Now he has entered into his reward. For the last few weeks he has been doing excellent work as Gabriel in the 'William Morris' company. This afternoon and evening he makes his professional bow to Chicago as Bob Appleton in 'The Lost Paradise,' which is to continue for a week longer at the Lincoln. From thence Mr. Stedman goes to New York, where he will play Ned Amesbury in 'Sowing the Wind.' It is an unusual repertory for a beginner, but our young Chicago actor has the triple advantage of good looks, admirable physique and a pedigree which has granted him a heritage of success. Marshall Stedman, Peggy wishes you success, and may you always remain the upright, loyal, clean-hearted fellow that you are now!"

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Mary's Catholic church Mr. Richard T. Fahey of Manitou and Miss Doris Salmon of this city were married. Rev. Father Bender officiated and only the immediate relatives and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Fahey left for a short trip and will return to Manitou to reside. Mr. Fahey is connected with The Journal and he and his bride have many friends in both cities who join The Gazette in offering congratulations.

An opportunity to visit the old fields at Florence, Colo., next Saturday. The train to Ft. will run a special train at 11:15 a. m.

Egbert of the Leavening Power—Ladies' U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking  
Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## BROADMOOR CASINO.

The Popular Resort Will Open  
June 25.

The opening of the Broadmoor Casino for the summer of 1895 on a liberal plan is now practically assured. To be sure, there is something of a string attached to the proposition, but anyone who knows the pride and enjoyment that the people of Colorado Springs take in their Casino will be able to feel sure that the string is a very slight drawback indeed.

In a few days, an opportunity will be given to all citizens to subscribe for season tickets. If an adequate response is made, it is hoped to open the Casino on June 25, or about that time, with a fine orchestra. Negotiations are now pending for the coming of Mr. Stark, with a Hungarian orchestra, direct from Budapest.

When Mr. John Greenwood of New York, representing the present owners of the Broadmoor property, was in the city, he was extremely pleased with what he learned of the success of the season last summer, that he is willing to have his company undertake to run the Casino this year. They will assume all risk of loss in connection with the season. No contracts, however, will be made until there is a practical assurance of the co-operation of the citizens.

While no definite arrangements have been made for the management of the programme for the summer, the same committee of citizens that did such good work last year will be consulted in the work of the summer.

## Rocky Mountain Chautauque Assembly.

This popular "College of the People," which meets annually at Glen Park (Palmer Lake Postoffice), Colo., will open this season July 11, and close August 1. A programme of the coming season is soon to be published and exceeds in interest and attractiveness any former programme. Among the prominent lecturers expected to take part are: Chancellor W. F. McDowell, President W. F. Slocum, President Alston Ellis, James Clement Ambrose of Evanston, Ill., Mr. M. H. Hobbs, Professor E. S. Parsons, Dr. J. B. Kiefer, and Rev. J. W. Heller. All "Gen Parkites" will be glad to know that our genial Superintendent of Instruction of the past two years, Rev. W. F. Steele, will again hold that important position. Many members of the faculty and every man a good player that the city has seen since 1891 when we sported a professional nine. There will be a big crowd.

The pretty dancing carnival at the opera house Saturday and Monday is still being talked about by those who had the good fortune to be present. To Miss Lillie Gard, who is Mrs. Whitbeck's accomplished assistant, much of the credit is due for the excellent training of the little dancers and also to the opera house boys for their patience and work in setting the scenes.

Bartlett & Wray have moved their office across the room in the Union Pacific express office and their old stand is to be occupied by Harry Chapman with the Union Pacific, Denver, Texas and Gulf ticket office.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, arrived at the Barker house in Manitou yesterday for a stay of a day or two. He is traveling in a private car and has a party of nine persons with him. They will go up the Peak to-day.

The Y. M. C. A. State convention voted to have a Y. M. C. A. day during the assembly, and the Christian Endeavor people are planning for a rally day there as usual.

The Rocky Mountain Bible conference under the charge of the different young people's societies in the State, will hold its second annual conference this summer at Manitou, Aug. 4 and closing Aug. 11. For programmes and other information address P. M. Priestley, University Park, Colo. Those who wish to know about ways and means, tenting and boarding, etc., may apply to Mrs. C. N. Piche, 632 North Tejon street.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Hair Renewer.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

Sho-Lon's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Stomach Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

A child was cured of croup by a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same croupy disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a ways on hand.

Kar's Cover Root, the new Root for the Complexion and cure Constipation, rifier, gives freshness and clearness to the face. 25c. and 50c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

A column article on "Pete's Peak and the New Gold Fields" appears in this week's Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly. The article is from the pen of Mr. Henry Russell Wray and has four good half-tone illustrations of Pete's Peak and surroundings.

Yesterday afternoon the big chestnut mare owned by Mr. W. S. Stratton created something of a commotion on Pike's Peak avenue by attempting to run away. They came down the avenue at a terrific rate but the driver was an expert evidently and managed to turn them up Cascade without accident and then they were given rein until they had exhausted themselves. In the carriage was Mr. Stratton's sister, her young daughter and two other ladies and they all had the presence of mind to sit quietly throughout the trying ordeal. It is stated that Mr. Stratton rewarded Johnnie Leversee, his driver, by a handsome present of a check for \$1000 for sticking to them as he did.

Some time ago The Gazette made the pleasing announcement that the Comedy club, who recently made so great a success of their "Honeyball," were rehearsing another and much more ambitious play. It can now further announce that the play in question is Robertson's celebrated comedy, "Caste," and that it will be given at the opera house on the evening of Friday, May 10, and the afternoon of Saturday, May 11. Several of Colorado Springs best known and most gifted amateurs will appear in this play, and a thoroughly finished and enjoyable rendition may be expected.

Mrs. Frank Campbell, who formerly lived here, was found dead in her rooms at Larimer street in Denver yesterday. Death was due to consumption and asthma. Her husband was a lawyer here some two or three years ago and they did not live very happily so that he left her. It was by mutual consent as they drew up a paper to that effect which both signed. She was in the police court two or three times for drinking and their domestic affairs occasioned the police considerable trouble for awhile.

At 1:45 last evening Mr. W. S. Stratton and a party of friends left for a trip through California and will be absent several weeks. They travel in the private car "Wanderer," which came in yesterday for the purpose. Dr. D. H. Rice accompanied the party as physician in charge. The trip is taken for the benefit of Mr. Stratton's health as he is just recovering from a severe illness.

The College ball club received their handsome uniforms yesterday and they will present a fine appearance in the game with Denver Friday. The game is to be played at the Athletic park. It is the only game with the fully uniformed team and every man a good player that the city has seen since 1891 when we sported a professional nine. There will be a big crowd.

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Only forty-five days' constant via the Santa Fe route. Round trip tickets are good nine months from date of purchase, and include San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; City Excursion office and arrange for your trip.

## AN EASY WALKER.

The 30-cent, double-deckers of the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line, make a competition with the best of the street cars, on the Union Pacific, and no change or delay at the Missouri river.

## Castings:

## WIRE AND IRON FENCES

And a general line of chain and ornamental  
Iron Work.

Machines, Boilers and General Repair Works.

Boiling, Stamping, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.

ASSEMBLY - ALL CO. CO.

## At Colorado Springs.

Wednesday, May 8th.

COMING IN ALL ITS ENTIRETY:

The Great Circus of the  
World.

And Paris - 1889-1890.

Trips of Circus, Great Elephant Stages, Double Menagerie, Spectacular Pageant and Grand Aggregation of New Sensational Features.



Pinto, the Strongest Man on Earth.

Walter, the most majestic Royal Bengal Tiger ever in captivity.

The only "Pig" Tiger in the Universe.

Actual performing equestrian feats beyond conception, on the back of a flying thoroughbred, while enclosed in an iron cage that circles the ring. To be seen only with these great shows.

\$1000.000 SHOW OF ENTOICED SEA LIONS!

No other show possesses such a feature.

The Greatest Bareback Riders that the World has ever Produced.

The Only Flock of Giant African Ostriches.

The Largest Birds on Earth and the Only Show Possessing such a Feature.

Big Shows Combined.

The Best Performing Elephant's  
20 Lions, Leopards and Baby Camels  
20 Great Circus Acts.

5 Great Bands in Street Parade  
Courty Knights and Dames

A Drope of Manster Camels  
Zebras, Bears and Baby Monkeys  
20 Great Leapers.

Richly Carved & Gilded Tableau Wagons  
Myriad Cages, Dens and Lairs

Two Menageries of Wild Beasts.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES

Every Railroad Gives Low Rates to this Big Show.

At 10 a. m. & 3 p. m. Grand Holiday Free Street Parade.

ONE DAY ONLY, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.

This will positively be the only Circus that will visit this section this year.

GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Children under 3 Years of Age 25 Cents.

STRAYED NOTICE.

Colorado Springs, April 16, 1895.

On about October, 1894, a Roan steer about three years old, marked with two crops on each ear and some kind of a brand on hip broke into my pasture. I hereby give notice that if he is not claimed before October 1, 1895, I will proceed to sell for keeping. Brookside Farm, 3 1/2 miles southwest on Cheyenne Road.

J. C. HOLMES.

STRAYED.

One light bay horse, white fore legs, white face, weighs about 1150. Good record will be paid for his return to 915 North Corona street, Colorado Springs.

OST—Bay mare, 14 hands high, weighs 900 lbs., branded A on right shoulder, off hind foot white. Reward for her return to 112 West Vermo.

ESTATE OF GEORGE G. GALLAGHER, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George G. Gallagher, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the Court house in Colorado Springs, at the May term, on the 4th Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM V. WARE, Executor.

THE U. S. GOV'T REPORTS  
show Royal Baking Powder  
superior to all others.